## THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

### SIX PAGES.

It is a subject of very natural aston ishment what splendid markmanship Presidents, who, though necessarily unused to handling fowling pieces, make. They easily can beat the most experienced huntsman in the world whenever they see fit to go en a shooting expedition. Mr. Harrison, for instance, could knock over more ducks in a few hours than a professional duck shooter could in a day, while Mr. Cleveland could not only sit in his boat and bag more canvas-backs in an hour than an ordinarily man could in a week; but he could stand in one spot and kill one hundred and fifty snipea bird which puts the very finest shot to his trumps. But the performances of our Presidents are put to the bush by those of President Diaz, of Mexico, who took it into his head to go hunting the other day, and soon knocked over a bear, a wild cat and any other beast that crossed his path. It looks as if the very moment a man becomes President he acquires remarkable skill with fire-arms.

The New York Commercial Bulletin, one of the most thoughtful and careful financial journals in the country, is firmly convinced that the large gold exports from this country are due to a return of our securities. It says:

chandise exports is certainly larger now than it was in October when imports of gold began, and it was vastly greater in the month of November, when gold imports continued until the last week, and in December when net exports of gold were over \$11,000,000. In January they have been over \$13,000,000 from New York alone, although the apparent excess of merchandise exports is large enough to warrant the belief that gold would be coming this way if securities were not coming over in large amounts.

A Republican paper speaks of Mr. Cleveland's intention to improve on Mr. Harrison's administration. He has no intention of doing anything of the sort. He proposes not to touch Harrison's administration at all; but to start out on a new one of his own, which will be antirely separate and distinct from that of Harrison. The country wants a brand new deal throughout, and no attempt at improving or fixing up a policy which the people have thrown entirely overboard. Mr. Harrison's administration will have no consideration whatever at the hands of Mr. Cleveland, and he will shape his on new lines, as if Mr. Harrison's had never existed.

In publishing a list of the distinguished men who have departed this life since 1893, a Boston paper mentions Blaine, Butler, Brooks, Hayes, Lamar, Professor Horsford, Major Frost and Joe Barker. Who in thunder are Professor Horsford. Major Frost and Joe Barker? Being Bos tonians, a Boston paper thinks they must necessarily be very distinguished and worthy men, but who were they? Coupling their names with these others whom we all knew, is like coming from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Mr. Blaine accummulated the snug fortune of \$800,000 in about twenty-five years. He certainly understood the art of throwing anchors to windward as well as any man who ever lived. Somehow or other Democratic politicians, no matter how brilliant, never acquire that art. Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Senator Kenna, for instance, were both highly intelligent men, and were in Congress for many years, yet both died poor. There must be considerable difference in Democratic and Republican ideas of honesty.

Regarding the action of our Chamber of Commerce in adopting resolutions favoring the repeal of the Sherman act. the Philadelphia Record says:

"The ringing utterance of the New York merchants for the repeal of the Silver Purchase act has promptly awakened an echo in the Richmond (Va.) Chamber of Commerce, which yesterday made a declaration to the same effect. If all the mercantile hodges threather. day made a declaration to the same effect.

If all the mercantile bodies throughout
the land should take up the cry, and do
it at once, Congress would be compelled
to defer to the force of public sentiment."

There were forty duels in France last rear and only two deaths resulted out of the whole batch. This leads the Detreit Free Frees to conclude that the French duel is less dangerous than the Avenue games of feet-ball. ARE WE TO ABANDON ALL PRINCIPLE TO ANNEX HAWAII?

We offer no apology to our readers for continuing the discussion of the proposition to annex Hawaii. It presents to the people of the United States in definite, concrete form a question which has been smouldering under the surface of our institutions for seventy-five years, and it is a question, the proper solution of which may have vitally important bearings upon the future of these United States. It is all-important, therefore, that as this question is now to receive a final solution, it shall be solved correctly. In a doubleleaded editorial the New York Sun comes out most emphatically for annexation. The substance of its argument is that Hawaii would be very useful to us, and that it can now be seized by us with very little inconvenience. The Sun is not singular in this view. It is about the substance of almost everything else that we have seen in favor of the proposition, and we see little difference between it and what the highwayman says when he re lieves the traveler of his purse. Argumen tation of that sort is not, of course, to be

treated with any seriousness. The New York Tribune says:

"We cannot turn Hawaii adrift, nor can we allow its destiny to be determined by any foreign influence except our own."

And why can we not "allow its desting to be determined by any foreign influence except our own"? Plainly because what is called "the Monroe doctrine" stands in

the way. We have always thought "the Monroe doctrine" the most preposterous proposition that ever emanated from a sensible man. If it were not, as Senator Morgan recently pronounced it, "torn now into tatters," its own inherent viciousness would soon bring it that fate if any party seriously pressed it upon the American people as a rule for their future action. We propose to have no monarchy or monarchical institutions within the limits of these United States, but outside of those limits, it is a matter of perfect indifference to us what sort of government the people inhabiting any given territory may choose to set up. They may set up a monarchy, an imperial despotism, a republic, or whatever they may prefer. It is all the same to us. What we propose to do is to hold on to a Republic for ourselves.

If the "doctrine" has any sensible foundation to rest on, what sort of record would we be confronted with if we should attempt at this late day to call it into life? Here has been Canada, on our northern boundary, the dependency of a monarchy, from the time we were a nation. There is Cuba, the colony of a monarchy, that has been such just off our coast always since we have had a national life. The Imperial French Government established and maintained itself in Mexico within thirty years. Brazil was an empire until only a few years back, and even Hawaii had a queen until within the past few weeks. How shall we now say that we will have no monarchical dependencies on this continent, to threaten the integrity of our republican institu tions, when we have stood by so long and seen them exist, and when, whatever we might do about Cuba, we would not dare try to end a monarchy in Canada?

The case is a very simple one. If the people of Hawaii want to be annexed to the United States and the United States wishes to annex Hawaii, it belongs neither to England nor to any other Power to gainsay the annexation. But whatever the people of Hawaii may want, the question remains, what do the people of the United States want? We reply most emphat-"The meaning of this outgo has been | ically that they want no annexation, and frequently discussed. It is not possible to attribute it to any overlapping adverse balance of trade, for the excess of meritory is wholly foreign to the genius of ritory is wholly foreign to the genius of our institutions and people; and, second, that if we should annex Hawaii it would have to be to make her a State in a short time, and we want no equal State in this Union whose population is composed of the mongrel half-breeds that inhabit Hawaii What would the people of the United States think of a proposal to annex the Island of Hayti and convert it and its mongrel, debased population into a free and equal State of this Union? We are threatened with enough of that sort

of thing as matters stand. Our duty is perfectly plain. We should lend our friendly offices in aiding the people of the island to re-establish order and a permanent government, insisting upon all our treaty rights, as against all who would infringe them, if any such

# THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone's bill providing Home Rule for Ireland, which is now the prime object of attention in Parliament, is a compromise measure, and is in reality only a stepping-stone towards Home Rule pure and genuine. Such as it is, however, it will be opposed by the Radicals, who do not favor any such measure at all, and by the Protestant province of Ulster. in the North of Ireland, for which no separate provision is made in the bill.

It is proposed by the bill which Mr. Gladstone has prepared to establish a Parliament in Dublin, consisting of an Upper House, to have 103 members, of so many national scandals that no other which 28 are to be peers, to hold office for thirty years, and the other seventy-five are to be elected to serve ten years by the property-owners. The Lower House is to have 204 members, to be elected by existing Parliamentary constituencies, also to serve ten years. These two houses are to assemble only at the call of the Queen, public places and Grant's two adminisand are to be prorogued at her will. If trations furnished national scandals they fail to agree upon any bill it is to be enough for a century. referred to a committee, and if the committee in turn fail to agree, then the measure is to be submitted to the 'ote of the people.

The powers of this proposed congress are to be very restricted. It is not to eract any laws relating to the Crown, to trade or navigation, or to tariff duties and internal revenue. Besides, it is to be debarred, for five years after its establishment, from action in regard to land, the judiciary, or even the royal Irish constabulary, which are merely a British police force kept in Ireland to preserve order and make arrests. In addition to all these restrictions, the Crown is to retain an absolute veto on all bills passed by the Parliament, and the British Privy Council are to decide all controversies in regard to the extent of its powers.

Under this bill Ireland is to continue to have representation in the Imperial Parave representation in the Imperial Parament of 103 members, elected by exting constituencies, and who may vote in questions which are forbidden to the sublin Parliament. These imperial representatives may also be members of the liament of 103 members, elected by existing constituencies, and who may vote on questions which are forbidden to the

home body, and Irish representative peers may sit in the British House of Lords.

Such a measure would be considered in this country as no Home Rule at all; but Mr. Gladstone evidently intends it as the first step towards a more satisfactory law, he believing that the people of Great Britain will grant nothing more at present. For this very reason, however, the Conservatives will oppose it bitterly, because, fair and harmless as it seems, they will look upon it as the insertion of a wedge which may eventually be the means of splitting the British Union

The progress of the bill in Parliament will be watched with great interest in the United States, where it has many friends. If it passes, the cause of Home Rule in the Emerald Isle will have made decided progress; if it fails, and the Gladstone Government is defeated on it, then the Home Rulers will receive a very black eve, and its advocates will have to start afresh from the very beginning.

#### THE DAILY COMMERCIAL BULLETIN ON THE NEEDS OF THE DAY.

In an editorial article in Monday's is sue, that sound and conservative jour nal, the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin, has the following:

The truth in one word is that, had the world paid one-half the attention to erfecting paper money issues that it has hampering and restricting them, there could never have been any serious ques diverted gold and silver that we have to thank for our silver crisis. With freer bank note issues, we could have long since wholly dispensed with silver in Europe and the United States; and the chief requirements for gold would have seen for the settlement of international balances, and to provide a certain mode-rate refund to insure the due redemption of paper currencies. There can be no question that this is the drift into which monetary science is fast falling. The old theories are too narrow to satisfy the constantly expanding requirements of the world's commerce. They heavily tax commerce by compulsory devoting its most costly products to non-productive uses; and they forbid the realizing of a vast monetary economy through giving enlarged powers to bank credits. These theories have lived their day; they are largely responsible for the monetary crisis that now afflicts the commercial nations, and it seems more than probable that their results are destined to bring about their early overthrow. In the light of such compensations, the possible com-plete demonetization of sliver may prove to be a very much milder disaster than common imagination is picturing it to be.

The whole science of finance is compre hended in the above. Registered letters and quick delivery, quick express, rapid transportation, the electric telegraph, have almost done away with the necessity for money in the business of the world. Business is now transacted by balancing credits. The National Banks of the United States, with authority to issue an unlimited number of notes, have out only about \$150,000,000. Why? They can find no profitable use for them. The Banks are now little more than depositories of money lenders of money and clearing houses for their communities. Everything now is done by checks. A Bank President remarked recently to the writer that he constantly saw checks in his Bank now for a dollar. Twenty-five years ago such a thing was never heard of. The explanation is simple. The mother of the family makes petty bills all about town. These come in to the father. It is an easy thing for him to send a servant or one of the children to the letter-box within a square of his house with a letter containing a check, and he would much rather pay two cents to get rid of the bill in this way, than to walk to the

store to pay it. The demand of the day is freedom in banking. We do not say that there should our own opinion on this point may be we are conscious that public sentiment is too strong for certain restrictions for them to be controverted now. But what is wanted is that the tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of State Banks shall be repealed; that Banks may be permitted to start business wherever they are wanted, under such restrictions as the State Legislatures may see fit to impose on them.

The Senate has passed the Anti-Option bill, and it will now go to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments. If it passes that body and goes to the President and is signed by him, it will never be an effective law, because it is clearly unconstitutional. Congress has no more right to tell a free citizen of the Republic that he shall not speculate in futures if he wants to, than it has to restrict him in conducting any business he may see fit to engage in. The passage of this bill indicates more clearly than anything that has ever yet happened that the dangerous tendencies to centralization have progressed to such an extent in the country that they should have contaminated even the Republican party.

thinks that the United States are behind the rest of the world at present, because they have no national scandal. The United States have within the last thirty years, under Republican rule, had country in the world could begin to compete with them. And, though we are enjoying a let up at this time, still we easily hold the champion's belt in the scandal line. No other country has yet been able to come anywhere near this Republic as the home of rascality in

# City Circuit Court.

The following suits were instituted yesterday: Merchants' National Bank of Richmond against J. W. Ellison. Debt, \$254.90.
George T. Dean against Harvey W.
Cauthorn. Case. Damages, \$200.
John R. Mountcastle against R. B.

John R. Mountcastle against R. B.
Turner. Debt, \$101.
Charles Robinson's administratrix
against the Travelers' Insurance Company. Case. Damages, \$4,000.

J. W. Ellison against the Merchants'
National Bank. Case. Damages, \$5,000.

# Powhatan Club.

To-night is the time for a regular meeting of this club, when the question of participating in the inauguration ceremonies, the selection of a building for the club, and the way of raising money necessary in connection therewith, will come up and be discussed and possibly concluded. A full attendance is desired.

January Tobacco Shipments.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Premier Giolitti, of Italy, has given as-surance that the holders of notes of the Bank of Rome will not suffer loss. Military and civil service employes in India are complaining loudly of the losses they sustain by the depreciation of silver. The strike in the Government small-arms factory at Budapest is practically

broken, and three of the leaders have A lunch in honor of the English-speak ing Cardinals Vaughan and Logue was given by the faculty and students of the

American College in Rome Michael Keappock, a cabin passenger on the steamer Majestic, which arrived in New York Tuesday, died of consumption on Sunday and was buried at sea. America, South Africa, England, Aus-

tralia and the Scandinavian countries are represented in the Seventh-day Adven-tists' Institute at Battle Creek, Mich. A 20-ton telescope, 32 feet long and 3 feet in dismeter, has just been finished by a firm at Cleveland, O., for the Government Observatory at Washington.

The proposal to use the English lan-guage exclusively at the World's Fair International Sanitary Congress in Octo-ber has broken up a preliminary meet-

ing in Chicago. The Independent Belge publishes an in-terview with M. Allard, Belgian delegate to the Monetary Conference, in which he says that the Conference certainly will

be reconvened next June. Sir George Baden Powell has dispatched to Washington Great Britain's reply in the Behring Sea case. Sir Charles Rus-sell, Sir Richard Webster and John Rigby

issisted in its preparation. The Seligman and other stock firms in New York have bought \$1,999,000 worth of Oregon Navigation consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, and will cancel \$1,999,000 of Union Pacific 5 per cent. notes.

The Rev. Wilton M. Smith in addressing the Young Men's Christian Association at its anniversary meeting in New York last week reported that of the 200,000 young men in that city not more than 75,000 ever enter a church.

A half-breed Tahitan named Bolabola was the favorite of ex-Queen Liliuokalani since the death of her consort, and his influence was so complete that he was popularly called "King" Bolabola. He was, in fact, the power behind the throne.

A friend of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, in denying the published reports of the latter's wealth states that so open-handed were the daily charities of the Bishop that at the time of his death he "had not sufficient income beyond his salary to support his simple and unas-suming manner of life."

A report of the attempt upon the Czar's life was circulated in Berlin late Tuesday evening. The Czar and several members of his suite are said to have been injured a bomb. No further details were knowledge of such an attempt is denied. The report is believed to be a canard.

While this country has been suffering from the severity of the weather this win trom the severity of the weather this wan-ter, it is reported that there has been a phenomenal absence of snow in the Swiss Alps. Transportation has been seriously hampered, as the siedges, it is said, are useless, and the Julien Pass is traversed on wheels, a mid-winter circumstance said

to be previously unknown. Robert Pasmore Leonard, a Pittsburg fron-worker, applied to the Register's office Tuesday for a license to marry his wife. He had been married under the name of Pasmore, but as he had recently fallen heir to some property in Canada, and as the English law does not recognize a marriage under an assumed name, he desired, in order to protect his wife's

interest, to have the ceremony repeated in proper form. He got the license. When a President is inaugurated at Washington he is usually sworn in with a large, new Bible, which is afterwards presented to some member of his family. But Mr. Cleveland in 1885 took the oath on his mother's Bible. It was a small book, morocco bound. So far as is known that it will be used at the coming core-mony the clerk of the supreme court has not purchased a Bible to be used on that

Judge Charles Elmore Mitchell, who died at his home in Little Rock Tuesday, entered the Confederate army before he was sixteen years old, and fought to th close, coming out a colonel before he be-came of age. He was State senator in 1881, and was one of the men who discovered ex-State Treasurer Churchill's shortage during that session. He served two terms as judge of the Ninth Arkansas judicial district. His father, Dr. C. E. Mitchell, was United States Senator from Arkansas before the war, and afterwards was a Representative in the Confederate. was a Representative in the Confederate

Many persons never knew and some save forgotten that William H. Vander bilt once a riously contemplated the build-ing of a trotting course on the banks of the Harlem, which would have been coincident, at least in part, with the proposed new speedway. Mr. Vanderbilt got so far as to discuss the matter with his friends among the owners of fast horses. and but for his death the scheme might have been carried out. The plan contemand out for his death the scheme might have been carried out. The plan contem-plated a select club, a club-house, and a first-rate track. The chief contributor would have been Mr. Vanderbilt, and he would have put at least \$290,000 into the

There is one more church-goer at Orange, New York, than there was, and it is all owing to an athletic rector. The latter had been urging the man to attend service, and was somewhat astonished at his parishioner's proposition that they should settle the question of his going to church or staying away by a bout with the gloves at a local athletic club. The rector accepted the challenge and gave his parishioner a handsome and effectual drubbing. On the following Sunday the rector, on his way to church, called for his late antagonist, and the latter faithfully kept his word.

San Francisco is moving heaven and earth to annex the Hawaiian Islands. Official action was taken Tuesday by the Chamber of Commerce, which adopted the following: Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, which adopted the following: Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, which adopted the following: Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, which adopted the following: Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, which are considered to the control of the commerce ber of Commerce hails with satisfaction the friendly offer made by the Hawaiian Government to cede the island to the United States. We urge upon the United States Government the prompt acceptance of the proposed cession, thus at once obtaining peaceable and honorable possession, insuring a staple government, the protection of life and property and the preponderating influence of the United States in the greening of the United States in the greening in the gr states in the growing commerce of the

Pacific ocean.
California fruit growers are striving energetically to establish markets for their productions. Last year they made green fruit shipments to London, where the fruit brought very high prices. The cost of transportation was so great, however, that the business was conducted at a loss. The fruit vas shipped in refrigerator cars on express trains to New York, and immediately placed on fast steamers for Liverpool The pears sold for one shilling each, or three times as much as French fruit. The expense, including commissions, was \$160 per care. for one shilling each, or three times as much as French fruit. The expense, including commissions, was \$1400 per car load of ten tons. The California papers complain that the charges were exorbitant, and that if put at a reasonable figure the buriness would yield a profit.

Bit Of His Finger. Policeman C. J. Folkes arrested and lodged in the First police-station yester-day Stanley Williams, a notorious thief, who is wanted on several charges for

Williams had boasted that he would not be arrested alive, so Mr. Folkes attired himself in citizen's clothes and secured two citizens to go with him to the resi-

two citizens to go with him to the residence of Williams, on Twenty-eighth street between S and T.

When the officer opened the door the man sprang at him, and a scuffle ensued, in which one of the officer's fingers was bitten off. The priceman called the patrol wagon, and soon landed the prisoner in the station-house.

There are hine charges preferred against Williams. His case will be heard in the police court this morning.

Mr. Barney Werthelm is back from a sist to his family, who are at Jersyy City, N. J., and has taken charge of the sector Cicining House as manager.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS.

Some Very Handsome and Modest Dre



Two very handsome and medish dresses are presented in to-day's sketch. A dress of woolen material, shot with blue and copper color, is seen upon the left. It has a blouse bedice trimmed with Russian embroidery and a belt of blue velvet. On the other side is a gown of iron-gray silk, with a "lightning" design in electric blue. The bedice is trimmed with lace, and a salloon embroidered in pearis forms the

The bodice is trimmed with lace, and a galloon embroidered in pearls forms the collar; the belt is of satin.

For the woman with pretty hips and a lovely neck I give an exageration of the short waisted idea that is charming, especially if she is a little creature. Make especially it she is a little creature. Jack a little bodice, finished about the neck as you like, or as suits your material. This bodice ends close under the arms. Judge for yourself how close, but it must be short waisted. Now, about the lower edge of the bodice put a yery full ruffle, one that shall stand out in a crisp, pretty that here he bread enough to detract way and not be broad enough to detract from the distinctly short-waisted effect. four skirt hangs from the edge of the hodice, and cornes out, of course, from under the ruffle. It hangs very fu'll and is trained, or not, as you like. This shirt in, of course, on a little waist of its own which does not show, and which is even aborter than the dress bodice, but the whole thing has rather a princess effect. whole thing has rather a princess effect. If you want to take advantage of the full-ness of skirt now allowed, let the ruffle come not quite all around the bodice. Fasten a very full train on the bodice in the back, and as far around as the ruffle green they making a train and sides. Ungoes, thus making a train and sides. Un-der this overdress you will wear a petti-cear of contrasting color, trimmed with quilling in rows. In any case, your sleeves wiil be very big puffs with a d-ep ruffle below, inside of which is seen a ruffle of embroidery or lace. A dress with the petticoat effect will be quite clegant in petitions effect win be dute regard style; one with just the little ruffled bodice will be quaintly Empire. A bodice and great puff sleeves of velvet, worn with a skirt of black silk gauze over satin will be charming. It takes the merest wee bit to make such a bodice Made all in one, the skirt buttoning dow the front, the fashion adapts itself prettil to a morning gown

FLORETTE TEMPUS.

VIRGINIA NEWS NOTES. Items Gathered Here and There and

Everywhere Throughout the State. Three Mormons, with proselyting inentions, have been roaming about Char-

iottesville lately. They have been re-fused the use of the court-house and other public buildings. The Alexandria county authorities state

that they intend commencing proceedings against the pool sellers of Jackson City for a violation of the Mushbach bill. The oyster fleet of the Norfolk section have all broken out of the ice and gone down the river to the rocks, and the packing houses expect to resume ope-

rations early in the week.

Nearly all the buoys are gone from ing out to the sea. Eleven buoys were yesterday counted adrift and ten of them are outside the capes. The old Robertson farm, of 375 acres

near New Hope, and considered one of the best farms in Augusta county, has been sold by the heirs of the late Judge John W. Stout to William Stout for \$36 per acre. The manager of the Lynchburg Opera-House has closed it for the rest of the season, because of insufficient patronage.

He says he thinks "it better for all concerned to close until times get better the people want to see an attraction.' Hon. Basil B. Gordon, the chairman of the Democratic State committee, has re-covered from an illness caused by too andden stoppage of the use of tobacco. Mr. Gordon has been an inveterate user of the weed, and not long ago determined to abandon the habit. His attempt to do so caused an attack of sickness.

Mr. Jaquelin Rector and Miss Elizabeth Rector, both of Fauquier, and Mr. Harry Ivey, of Cornwall, England, and Miss Minnie M. Keys, of Fauquier county, were married in Warrenton on Wednes-day, and Thursday Mr. Robert E. Lee, of Bealeton, and Miss Meta Shumate, daughter of Mr. John Shumate, were

The petition to Mr. Cleveland for the appointment of Mr. S. Welford Corbin to the position of Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture has been indorsed and signed by all the Virginia electors, the members of Congress from this State, the members of the Board of Agriculture, the Governor and the other State officers, many of the most prominent agriculturists of Virginia and well-known bankers of Richmond and other cities.

In Rockbridge county last week Wil-In Rockbridge county last week Wil-liam Henry Bryant went out with a party on a fox hunt on the North moun-tain. After a short chase the dogs ran a fox into a hole under some rocks. The hunters undertook to smoke him out. While so engaged Bryant's gun slipped, the hammer struck the rock, and the whole load entered his body under the right armpit, beneath the shoulder, and came out in his back, near the top of the shoulder. He died within two hours.

The reports in several papers concern-ing the suffering and the lack of even the ing the suffering and the lack of even the necessaries of life on Tangier Island during the recent cold spell seem to be without any foundation. From authentic sources it is learned that the people on the island were sufficiently provided with food and fuel to prevent general It is reported, however, that suffering. some of the oystermen, whose vessels were frozen up off the island, were reduced to want, as they were cut off from supplies and had not made sufficient provision beforehand.

Thoroughgood Taswell (colored), of Cheapside, Northampton county, went to the house of Noah Ballard, a colored man, on Deal's Island, Md., Saturday night to on Deal's Island, Md., Saturday night to see Leah, Ballard's daughter. The girl resented some remark Taswell made and a quarrel followed. Taswell became so enraged that he drew the girl toward him, and, while holding her tightly about the neck, he forced a pistol in her mouth and blew her brains out. The murderer fled, but was subsequently captured and taken to Princess Anne county, Md.

NORTH STATE NEWS.

Crisp Tar Heel Happenings from Cherokee to Currituck. Ex-Sheriff William Murrill, of Onslov

county, is dead. He was an excellent and popular man. He held the office of sheriff twenty-eight years.

On Thursday last Mr. C. H. Fowler, of New Berne, sustained a serious loss by having his warehouse at Stonewall and thirty-nine bales of cotton burned. There

Mr. J. B. Hooker, postmaster at Hamilton, Martin county, died on Saturday. He was the only white Republican in his township, and will necessarily be succeeded by a Democrat.

A six-months'-old child of Rev. S. F. Wents, of Statesville, swallowed an open safety-pin some days ago, and the pin passed from it without causing any in-

convenience. Medical men regard it as a

convenience. Medical men regard it as a remarkable case.

Mr. Charles Wilson, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Charlotte, died Monday night at 9 o'clock at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. F. Stokes, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Wilson has been in falling health for a year or more, and during the past two months was confined to his bed entirely.

John Halliburton, who shot Jerry Black-pall of Durham, has not yet been appre-

nall, of Durham, has not yet been appre-hended. Dr. Johnson has taken the ball-a 32-from Blacknall's back, on the right side of his backbone, down among the short ribs. There were no signs that it had struck a bone. It will take several days yet to determine what will be the re-

sult of the wound.
Old Aunt Jennie Cameron, as she was known, lived three miles west of Roxboro. She belonged to the Paul C. Cameron estate in slavery times. She died last Wednesday and was buried Friday at the Cameron quarters. Jennie Cameron was perhaps the oldest person in Person county, or that ertire section for that matter. We are creditably told that she was 112 years old at the time of her death. The strange disappearance of Mr. John

Adams, advance agent of the company of Indians now in Charlotte, has never been explained. When he was last seen on his way to Huntersville he had a gold watch and \$25 on his person. Mr. Wilg. manager of the company, has received a letter from one V. Taylor, a nephew of Mr. Adams, stating that he had seen a notice of his uncle's strange disappearance, and that his relatives about Pilot Mountain, where he wrote from, were very much concerned about him. He also stated that a negro man had severa days since sold a gold watch to a party in Pilot Mountain, and that it was now believed to be Mr. Adams' watch.

Ten miles from Asheville is a postoffice known as Chandler. Mr. J. S. Henry, of Charlotte, sends a good many letters there, and has lately been using the Columbian stamps. He has received a let-ter from his correspondent there saying that the postmaster at Chandler had made him pay regular postage on every letter he (Mr. Henry) had sent with a Co-lumbian stamp on it, and compelled him to state who it was sending letters "with them pictures on them for stamps," so he could have the man indicted." In rain did Mr. Henry's correspondent exthe Columbian stamp on them were forthcoming, until, as the postmaster said, 'the postage was paid."



11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1893. The Big Store is resplendent with hints of spring. Never such forehandedness in catering to our public. The looking is pleasant-buying takes care of itself.

It's unusual for 25c to buy SCIS-SORS that are of any account. Here's a chance, tho'; on a special importation that are of undoubted excellence; a value altogether unusual at the price. Four sizes, any at 25c. Many persons buy a pair of each-for surely a dollar couldn't bring more comfort to the sewing room. Sizes, 6 inch, 51/2 inch, 4

inch and 31/2 inch. At 50c these, of razor steel-5 1-2 in., 6 in., 5 1-2 in., and 3 1-2 in.
\$1.15 for these, 4 inch. Much for the quality; balance for the beauty of finish.

Button-hole Scissors, set 'em any size, at one-half more than we ask 2 inch Manicure Scissors, 75c. 5 inch Scissors, Howard's, 80c.; 4 inch,

Right of Entrance, corner. We explained in our last store chat why these insignificant prices

were put on. GLASSWARE-Cracker Jars, plain and engraved. Been 50 to 80c; any 25c. 5 Celery Stands or Dishes, 15c from 35c.

2 doz. Sugar Dishes, 10c from Zic. 6 Comports, 15c from Zic. 5 Spouted Malt Jugs. Zic from 50c. Greek-Star Engraved Butter Dishes,

25c from 46c. 6 piece Table Sets, 15c 6 piece Table Sets, 25c from 49c

8 in. Oblong Preserve Dishes, 5c from 12c. Larger, 10c from 18c. Fancy Bowls, 10c from 23c. Engraved Cheese Dishes, 25c from the reduced price of 50. Square Covered Dishes, Ze from Ze. Finger Bowls, Se from Zie. Flower Helders-do for celery-Ze from

3-pint Pitchers, 15 from 25c. Ruby Stained Tumblers, \$1 from \$1.85 Ruby Pitchers, 75c; originally \$1.19been offered at 98.
And so all through.

Here're a few Engravings we'd rather close out-Size about 18x24, 50c from \$1. 28x22, were \$1.50 and \$1.75, any 75c. 2 that were \$3.38 each at \$1.25.

Nickel-plated Table Jardinieres. \$1.94, a drive. CROCKERY CRASHES.

Decorated Cups and Saucers, \$1.50 a doz. from \$2.73. These, \$! from \$3 a doz. Not many of Fine English Porcelain Oblong Covered

Dishes, thin, 45c from 73c.
Chocolate Sets—waiter, pot and 5 cups and saucers—\$3 from \$6.88. Fine Decorated Tea Plates, \$2.50 from \$4.50 a dozen.
4 Chamber Sets, each has some shortage, \$1.50 from \$2.35 and \$2.45.

Pretty new arrivals at \$4.92.

Bone Dishes, decorated—two sorts T.
F. and T. F.—tis French and 'taint
French, been 25c and 29c; are 10c each.

LAMPS—

New Table Lamps, especial values at Centre Draft Lamps, nickeled or brass,

For the sick room or for any room to take off the chill use the Falls Heater. Works with a coaloil lamp, \$1.50. Grand for bathroom heating.

The Inventory Sale closed Satur-

day night, so far as the display of

the goods was concerned, but you

can get Inventory Sale goods with

their big value and little price by asking at any counter. Wraps, Dresses, Dress Stuffs, Silks, Handkerchiefs, Velvets.

are among the lines showing rich

LOTHROP.

# Dry Goods Store

WOODWARD &

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

time suggestions upon every counter and This is to be a great season for Wash

to think that it comes only from the salesman's desire to dispose of the goods. This is partly true—we are always anxious to sell, it's our business—but we are more anxious to sell so that every sale gives entire satisfaction.

We hear no expression more frequently from our patrons than this, "Where are all the pretty patterns you had the other day? You surely can't have sold them?" Already some of the choice designs in Scotch and American Ginghams, Irish Lawns, Percales and Satteens are entirely sold out, and as long experience tells us it is almost impossible to duplicate

It is a pleasure to show new and choice goods, especially so when they each and all carry a suggestion of opening bud and

One of the most important items of this great sale is a line of William Lid-

Dinner Cloths, with 5-8 Napkins to match.
Owing to a very large purchase of these goods we are able to offer them at about 50 per cent. under regular prices.

2x3-yard Cloths, usual prices \$6 and \$8, special prices \$4.95 and \$6.

2x3 1-2-yard Cloths, usual prices \$8 and \$9, special prices \$6 and \$7 each.

2x1-yard Cloths, usual prices \$10 to \$12, special prices \$6.75, \$7, \$7.75 and \$3 each.

2 1-2x2 1-2-yard Square Cloths, usual prices \$8 and \$9 each, special prices \$6 and \$7 each.

\$11 each, special prices \$7 and \$7.75 each. 2 1-2x3 1-2-yard Cloths, usual price \$12,

22 1-2x22 1-2-inch Napkins to match at \$5, \$5.75 and \$6.

A beautiful cotton fabric, satin twilled, in solid colors—navy, red, white, light blue and combinations of colored stripes on similar grounds as above; suitable f boys' kilt suits, shirtwaists, &c., ladi skirts and tennis suits and children's

Is cumulative. An added bargain attraction daily—yesterday and as long as they last, the Cravats, Tecks, Puffs and Four-in-Hands at Sc., 3 for \$1, worth 50c, and

Collars and Cuffs Richmond ever heard

Collars 10c. each-\$1 a dozen, and sold

# WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

Fine Figured Whip Cords, 22 inches wide, in all colors, at 12 1-2c., worth 21c. Fancy Striped Cashmere, 36 inches wide,

A complete line of Black and White

Complete line of Fine Wool Cashmeres, 36 inches wide, at 25c., all new shades. Fine Cashmeres at 37 1-2c., worth 50c

Whip Cords and Bengalines at 50c. Henriettas and Bengalines at 80c. regular value \$1.25, in new shades of Old Rose, Lavender, Seafoam, Green,

Old Blue, Tans and Grays. New line of Fine Figured Poplins, the most popular thing for the coming sea-son in all new shades at \$1.

grays, \$1. 44 inch Extra Fine All-Wool Serges.

Fine Imported Dress Robes, in all the latest novelties, at popular prices.

12 Remnants Fine Dress Goods contain-

duced prices. New line of Fine Scotch Ginghams, made in America, only 15c. a yard.

12 1-2c New line of Fine Outings, 10c. a yard. The largest and nicest assortment of Fine Hamburg, Swiss and Nainsook Edgings and Insertings to be found any-

New line of Fine Drapery Mulls, all imitation China Siiks, in plain and fancy colors, 12 1-2c, and 15c. a yard.

Lace Curtains, etc.

C HILDREN'S PARTIES—EVERY POPU-LAR COLOR IN FANCY SLIPPERS for MISSES OF CHILDREN to wear to an evening party can be found as MAYS, 607-Broad extent.

Goods, and already our counters are piled with new and choice designs. Customers sometimes wonder why they are importuned to buy early, and are apt

HIGH-CLASS LINENS.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT LINEN SALE.

del's extra-fine quality Belfast Damask Dinner Cloths, with 5-8 Napkins to match.

special price \$9. 2 1-2x4-yard Cloths, usual prices \$12. \$13.50 and \$15, special prices \$3.50, \$10 and

OUR SALE MEN'S AND BOYS' UN LAUNDERED SHIRTS

75c. worth \$1.25.

To-day occurs perhaps the most important sale of Men's Four-Ply Lines

Collars 10c., or \$1 a Dozen, Cuffs 18c or 6 pairs for \$1.

These goods are all 4-ply pure linen, perfect in every respect—made especially for us—mbrace all the latest shapes, standing and folding, and are the same qualities as are sold nearly everywhere at one-pair more than we saw

only by the dozen at this price only by the 1-2 dozen at this price.

New Spring Dress Goods.

Fine all-wool Mixed Cheviots, new

5 pieces Fine Crepe Cloth in tans and

All the latest novelties in Lansdownes We invite your special attention to our

ing 4 1-2 to 6 yards each, at greatly re-

New French Percales, lovely styles, 10c. and 12 1-2c.

Julius Sycle & Son,

Store opens this morning at 8:30.

2 1-2x3-yard Cloths, usual price \$10 and

GALATEA CLOTHS.

Corner Second and Broad.

One lot of Plaid and Striped Cashmeres reduced from 37 1-2 to 25c

Superior quality all new shades Hen-

89c., in old rose, seafoam, green, old blue, heliotrope, tan and gray.

Silk Warp Henriettas in all new shades, 40 inches wide, at \$1.

Fine Zephyr Ginghams, all new styles,

Bargains in Carpets, Mattings, Floor Oilcloth, Rugs, Druggets, Window Shades,